**Photosynthesis and Respiration Pre-Test Name:**

\_\_\_\_\_1. During cellular respiration, glucose is broken down to release energy. The energy released from this process is used to

1. Synthesize ATP. C. Control osmosis.
2. Create more glucose. D. Produce oxygen.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Cellular respiration is more efficient when oxygen is present in cells because

1. More glucose is made
2. Oxygen more easily converts to ATP
3. Aerobic respiration makes more ATP than anaerobic respiration
4. Cellular respiration is not needed

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which process produces the largest amount of ATP?

1. Photosynthesis C. Active transport
2. Anaerobic cellular respiration D. Aerobic cellular respiration

\_\_\_\_\_4. ATP is called a cell’s “energy currency” because

1. ATP catalyzes all metabolic reactions
2. ATP allows one organelle to be exchanged for another between cells
3. Glucose is made of ATP
4. Most of the energy that drives metabolism is supplied by ATP

\_\_\_\_\_5. When a phosphate group is removed from an ATP molecule,

1. A substantial amount of energy is released
2. An enzyme is formed
3. Energy is stored
4. Activation energy is released

\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following is not part of cellular respiration?

1. Electron Transport C. Calvin Cycle
2. Glycolysis D. Krebs Cycle

\_\_\_\_\_7. Fermentation enables glycolysis to continue under

1. Anaerobic conditions C. Aerobic conditions
2. Photosynthetic conditions D. None of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_8. NADPH is important in photosynthesis because it

1. Becomes oxidized to form NADP
2. Is needed to form chlorophyll
3. Provides additional oxygen atoms
4. Carries high-energy electrons needed to produce organic molecules

\_\_\_\_\_9. The source of oxygen produced during photosynthesis is

1. Carbon dioxide C. The air
2. Water D. Glucose